

CHEAP STORE!!

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, EARTHEN & STONE WARE, FISH, MEATS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And in fact everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE, All of which we should be pleased to have you CALL AND EXAMINE.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

TERMS CASH!!!

J. F. ELIASON,
Cheap Store,
Middletown, Del.

J. THOS. BUDD.

Successor to

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
CORNER OF MAIN AND CANAL STREETS,
Middletown, Delaware,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,

And offer for sale

Valuable Real Estate,
Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holliday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad St. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall St. N. Y.
Col. Stanton Lupton, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Blair, Adm. General, Baltimore, Md.
Seyfert, McManus & Co., Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, March 17-18

Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, October 28th, 1872.

Upon the application of Thomas C. Murphy and J. Rankin Hall, Executors of Thomas Murphy, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executors aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein for two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Executors, on or before October 28th, 1873, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

**THOS. C. MURPHY, } Executors,
J. RANKIN HALL, }**
Address—Middletown, Del.

Nov. 9-2m

THE IMPROVED FLORENCE.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE.

The only machine that makes four different stitches! The only machine that fastens the ends of seams! The only machine that will move the work in any direction desired! and the only machine that has a self-adjusting tension. These advantages combined with ease, rapidity and quietness of motion, together with the beauty and quality of its work with recent improvements render it the most desirable, durable and best Family Sewing Machine in the world. Agents wanted in every county.

WILSON & PENNYPACKER, Managers,
1125 Chestnut St. Philad'a.

E. T. EVANS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER
IN FLOUR AND FEED.

June 22-4f

E. T. EVANS,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

June 22-4f

W. H. Moore & COMPANY.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Have received a very large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WOODEN & WILLOWWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

SPECIALTY.

A large and beautiful Stock of Vienna Broche Shawls at a less price than the cost of importation. Also, a very handsome line of Striped Silk and woolen Shawls, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND COATINGS,

ALSO A HEAVY STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING

Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

October 19-3mo.

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES;

AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE ORIGIN, GROWTH AND PERFECTION OF THE CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF THIS COUNTRY.

1300 PAGES AND 500 ENGRAVINGS

Written by 30 Eminent Authors, including JOHN B. GOUGH, LEON CASE, EDWARD HOWLAND, J. B. LYMAN, REV. E. EDWIN HALL, HORACE GREELEY, PHILIP RIPLEY, ALBERT BRIS, DANF. F. B. PERKINS, Etc. Etc.

This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. It is adapted to the wants of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanic, Farmer, Student and Inventor, and sells to both old and young of all classes. The book is sold by agents, who are making large sales in all parts of the country. It is offered at the low price of \$3.50, and is the cheapest book ever sold by subscription. No family should be without a copy. We want Agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. Our terms are liberal. We give our agents the exclusive right of territory. One of our agents sold 123 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in one week. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week. Specimens of the work sent to agents on receipt of stamp. For circulars and terms to agents address the publishers.

**J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn.,
Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Oct. 19-3m

ASHES!

PURE, Unslaked Dry Wood Ashes, from the Baltimore Brick Kilns. Parties wanting can apply to

S. M. REYNOLDS,
Middletown, Del.
or to **WM. REYNOLDS,**
Newark, Del.

Nov. 16-4f

50,000 PEACH TREES,
Extra Size and Quality.

Other Fruit Trees, Dwarf and Standard.
50,000 Shade Trees for Street Planting.
50,000 Evergreens, for Lawns and ornamental Hedges. Address

J. PERKINS & SONS,
Moorestown, N. J.
Circulars Free. [Nov. 16-4w.]

L. D. SINE'S GIFT-ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

L. D. SINE'S NINETEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

To be drawn Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1873.

\$200,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!!

\$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!

\$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER!

Five Prizes \$1,000 each

Ten Prizes \$500 each

Greenbacks!

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-Mounted Harness, worth \$1,500. Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth \$600 each. Five Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos, worth \$100 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth \$100 each. 2500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from \$20 to \$300 each; Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c. &c.

Number of Gifts 24,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid. Single Tickets \$2.00; Six Tickets \$10.00; Twelve Tickets \$20.00; Twenty-five Tickets \$40.00.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

**MAIL OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
161 W. FIFTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.
Nov. 9-1y.**

TO FARMERS.

WE call your attention to the following statement made by one of the most prominent farmers in this locality. We hope that the whole raising of this section will study their interest and give this Guano a trial. The Guano can be obtained on the most reasonable conditions from

**J. B. FOARD,
Middletown,
and C. Wadkins,
Odessas.**

Middletown, Del. July 15th, 1872.

Messrs. John S. Rose & Co., Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I purchased from your Agent, Mr. J. B. Foard, of this town, several tons of your Pacific Guano last spring, and applied it to my corn at the rate of one hundred to six hundred acres of land for the past fourteen years, and during that time have used a great deal of Phosphate and Guano of various kinds, but yours has done more good to the present than any I ever tried. I left out some land without any Guano, and now they don't look as though they would make much more than half as much corn as where I applied the Guano. I will only keep up the standard of your fertilizer. I am sure you can sell the standard of your fertilizer. Yours truly,

E. R. COCHRAN.

Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, October 15th, 1872.

Upon the application of Eliza Devereux, late of Saint Georges Hundred, in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein for two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrator, on or before October 15th, 1873, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

**LIZA DEVEREUX, Adm'r.,
Address—Mt. Pleasant, Del.**

Oct. 19-2mo.

NOTICE TO POULTRERS!

THE highest cash prices paid for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Eggs, Dried Fruit, and all kinds of Furs, by

W. C. WALKER,
Opposite Pennington's Machine Shops, or at Scowder & Cochran's Store, Middletown, Del.
Oct. 26-6mo.

NOTICE!

NOT having sufficient time to await the leisure of the debtors of the late firm of J. A. Reynolds & Sons, and needing the money to settle up the business, all persons who have not yet paid their bills and notes, are requested to do so at once. After the 10th of December, I shall place the accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection by law. Patience has ceased to be a virtue.

B. REYNOLDS,
Att'y. for J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

Select Poetry.

THE FIREMAN.

The city slumbers. O'er its mighty walls
Night's dusky mantle soft and silent falls;
Sleep o'er the world slow waves its wand of lead,
And ready torpor wraps each sinking head.
Stilled is the stir of labor and of life;
Hushed is the hum, and tranquillized the strife.
Man is at rest, with all his hopes and fears;
The young forget their sports, the old their cares;
The grave are careless; those who joy or weep
All rest contented on the arm of sleep.

Sweet is the pillowed rest of beauty now,
And slumber smiles upon her tranquil brow;
Her bright dreams lead her to the moonlit tide,
Her heart's own partner wailing by her side.
The falling timbers menace him by her side;
The low-voiced ripple and the rustling boughs;
And, faint and far, some minstrel's melting tone
Breathes to her heart a music like its own.

When, hark! Oh, horror! what a crash is there!
What shriek is that which fills the midnight air?
'Tis fire! 'tis fire! She wakes to dream no more;
The hot blast rushes through the blazing door;
The dun smoke eddies round; and, hark! that cry:
'Help! help! Will no one aid? I die, I die!'
She seeks the casement; shuddering at its height
She turns again; the fierce flames mock her flight;
Along the crackling stairs they fiercely play,
A roar, exulting, as they seize their prey.
'Help! help! Will no one come?' She cries up more,
But, pale and breathless, sinks upon the floor.

Will no one save thee? Yes, there yet is one
Remains to save, when hope itself is gone;
When all have fled, when all but he would fly,
The fireman comes, to rescue or to die.
He mounts the stair—his waters' mouth his tread;
He seeks the room, flames flashing round his head;
He bursts the door; he lifts her prostrate frame,
And turns again to brave the raging flame.
The fire-flames snuff him with its stifling breath;
The falling timbers menace him by his head;
The sinking ruins his hurried step betray,
And ruin crashes round his desperate way;
Hot smoke obscures, ten thousand cinders rise,
The fireman crawls, he struggles for his prize;
He leaps from burning stair to stair. On! on! Courage! One effort more, and all is won!
The stair is passed—the blazing hall is heaven;
Still on! yet on! once more! Thank Heaven,
She's saved!

Select Story.

THE DUEL.

BY LEON GRANGER.

A strange-looking person sat in a renowned coffee house or cafe, reading the papers, but at the same time smoking a small clay pipe and drinking his coffee with an air of satisfaction. He wore a complete suit of black, which was cut in the latest style; a fine white necktie, or scarf, being the only thing white to be seen in his dress.

In stalked Major L., accompanied by several military friends. The Major was far different in disposition and character from any of his comrades. He possessed an ungovernable passion to ridicule everything and to persecute everything with sarcasm; therefore he was much feared by his companions.

The Major second table in a rather lively humor, and it appeared as though he was literally seeking for some one on whom to practice his "acquired habit of ridicule." The party in black, whom he took for a school teacher, on account of his particular dress, had hardly been espied by the Major, when he slid quietly behind his chair, as though it was accidental, and blew the light out. His comrades laughed. The stranger coolly relit the gas as though nothing had happened, and continued reading.

"Now," thought the Major, "I know my man; he will stand something." He therefore approached him, and said, sarcastically, "good evening my dear fellow," at the same time grasping his hand, and with it the pipe he held which was thereby broken into pieces.

"Waiter, another pipe," called out the man in black, seemingly very quiet and cool.

The comrades of the Major laughed still louder.

The Major called him a splendid fellow.

As he could not rouse the ire of this party, as was generally the case with those whom he selected as his victims, and also being invited to take a hand in a game of whist, he went into one of the play-rooms, followed by his entire suite, and let the man in black sit quietly.

The party in black continued reading his paper, and drank his coffee, and seemed to have quite forgotten the recent insult of the Major and his party. But as soon as he had finished reading, he got up and went into the room in which the Major was playing, and stepping up before him, and catching him by the lapel of his coat, said:

"Sir! to-morrow morning we fight, and with pistols."

"So, so?" interrupted the Major, "will the school teacher bring his rattan with him?"

"You are mistaken, sir, I am a Captain in the British navy. To-morrow morning we meet at the Post's bar."

The captain left without another word.

The company of yesterday appeared at the appointed place with the Major the following morning. The captain, in magnificent uniform, awaited them and bowed very politely.

The captain not having any second, one of the Major's suite volunteered to act as such.

"Thank you," replied the captain, "I need no second. I have my jockey with me, and should I fall, he knows what is to be done. You are all men of honor, and will allow no mean advantage to be taken of me."

The pistols were now loaded, fifteen paces counted off, and the opponents took their places.

"You are the insulted party," said the Major's second to the Captain, "and therefore have the first shot."

The captain raised his pistol and aimed. There was an unearthly stillness among the small circle, and the Major turned pale. The captain lowered his pistol, and said, "as the Major will not have the second shot he shall shoot first."

"You seem to be certain of your art," said the Major's second, "and it is therefore noble on your part to allow the Major the first shot, as well as your renunciation of the first shot. But nevertheless, I as well as all here assembled, cannot allow it. You are all alone and yelp out seconds. You have come under our regulation. Therefore, sir, shoot."

"I do not wish to seem sure of my art, but be sure of it. I never joke. With my pistols I hit to a certainty, of which you shall soon be convinced." "John," he called his jockey, "throw something up in the air."

The jockey pulled out his handkerchief. "No," said the captain, "something smaller, a piece of money, a button or something of the kind."

The jockey pulled a plum out of his pocket.

"Good, John," cried the captain, "now throw it high up in the air."

The jockey threw the plum up; the captain aimed, there was a flash and a report, and the plum came spurting down, burst in many pieces.

An involuntary bravo escaped the lips of the lookers on. The Major turned pale as death.

The captain did not speak another word about the plum shot, but quietly reloaded his pistol in presence of the second, and went back to take his place.

He had also regained some of his coolness.

"Shoot, Major," cried the captain.

The second wanted to interfere, but the captain put him back, and shouted a little rough, "Shoot, Major."

The Major shot, and missed.

"Shoot, again, Major; you aim miserably. Should I fall it will be lucky, not alone for you, but for all these gentlemen, because I intend to make you, one and all look into the muzzle of my pistol."

These words seem like shrieks to the lookers on. Every one excused himself for having laughed yesterday. The second said nothing against the second shot, because the Major now shot for them all; then if this monster did not hit the dust he would shoot them all down like dogs.

The Major raised his pistol and aimed, but everything seemed swimming before his eyes. His nerves were unsteady.

The captain looked him straight in the face. At last he said: "Yesterday I was your teacher in joke; to-day I will have to be your teacher in earnest. You hold your weapon too high. You will never hit me."

The Major shot and missed, and hot perspiration could be seen on the now anxious countenances.

Then the captain raised his pistol and aimed and—lowered it again. "Major," spoke the captain, "you are a miserable creature. I enquired about you yesterday, and every one spoke ill of you. In two minutes you will have ceased to live. Now I will be your teacher, and command you to pray to the great retaliating God, and ask his forgiveness for your sins. Pray that all people whom you have wronged may forgive you, and God will have mercy on your soul. Hats off gentlemen. When we speak with the Great Master of the world, it must be done with the uncovered head."

All took off their hats and the jockey his cap. With his eyes uplifted towards heaven the captain prayed fervently in behalf of the Major. The stern man's prayer had touched all. The Major's heart beat audibly. He was now upon that bridge which separates life from death.

"Amen!" came from all lips.

Oh! the plum had touched all hearts. All put their hats on again. The hour of death had come. The Major had not a single drop of blood in his countenance. He trembled so violently, that he was hardly able to stand erect.

In order to end his misery the captain aimed quickly and lowered his pistol, handed it to the jockey, and said: "The man is not worth a charge of powder," and left.

The next evening he appeared again dressed in black, in the cafe, but no one disturbed him.

The Major, of course, saw himself compelled to resign his position in the army.

History of our Flag.

The following account of the origin and history of the United States flag is given in the *Journal of Commerce*:

The stars and stripes became the national flag of the United States of America by virtue of a resolution of Congress, passed June the 14th, 1777: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This resolution appears in the *Journal of Congress*, volume 2, page 165. Although passed on the date given above, it was not made public until September 3, in the same year, when it appeared in the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*. The flag seems to have been the result of the work commenced by Washington, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Harrison and Colonel Joseph Reed. On the 2d of Jan. 1778, Washington was in the American camp at Cambridge, organizing the new army which was that day created. The committee of conference, consisting of Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, sent by Congress to arrange with Washington the details of the army, were with them. Col. Reed, one of the aides-de-camp, was also secretary of the committee of conference. The flag in use by the army was a plain red field, with the British union of the crosses of St. Andrew, St. George and St. Patrick on the upper left corner. Several gentlemen of Boston sent to the American camp copies of the king's speech. It was received on the date mentioned above, and the effect is described in the *British Annual Register*, 1776, page 147, thus:

"The arrival of the copy of the king's speech with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress, is said to have excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation among them, as a proof of which the former was publicly burnt in the camp; and they are said, on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies."

The use of stripes to mark the number of States on the flag cannot be clearly traced but may be accounted for by a custom of the camp at Cambridge. The army of citizen volunteers comprised all grades of men. Very few were uniformed. It was almost impossible for the sentinels to distinguish general officers from privates. Frequently officers were stopped at the outposts and held for identification until the arrival of the officer of the day. Orders were issued that the different grades of officers should be distinguished by a stripe of different colored ribbon worn across the breast. Washington, as commander-in-chief, wore a ribbon of light blue. The stars on the blue field—"a new constellation"—were augmented by the constellation Lyra, time-honored as an emblem of union. The thirteen stars of the new constellation were placed as the circumference of a circle, and on a blue field, in accordance with the resolution already given. That was the flag used at Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777. By a resolution of Congress, passed Jan. 13th, 1794, to take effect May 1st, 1795, the flag was changed to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. That was the flag of 1812. By a resolution, passed April 4, 1818, to take effect on the following July 4th, the flag was again changed to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars; and a new star, to represent a new State, ordered to be placed on the blue field on the 4th of July following the admission of each State. The flag now carries thirty-seven.

No Sabbath.

In a prize essay on the Sabbath, written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, which for singular power of language and beauty of expression, has never been surpassed, there occurs the following passage. Read it, and then reflect for a while what a dreary and desolate page would this life present if the Sabbath were blotted out from our circulation:

"Yokel-fellow! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working-classes, with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and eternal cycle, limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever dropping, the loins forever aching, the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature it would crush, of the sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, and of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, sewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising, building, digging and planting, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, out at sea and on the shore, in the days of brightness and of gloom. What a picture would the world present if we had no Sabbath!"

Why is love like a canal boat? Because it is an internal transport.

Agricultural.

Effect of Fertilizers in Different Seasons.

The editor of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, in giving the results of his farm operations the past season, says:

One of the most interesting facts brought to light, that fertilizers applied to soils in dry summers without appreciable effect, are rendered available in those that are wet. The plants upon which our fertilizers have been applied during the past year, when the rain-fall has been so deficient, produced wonderfully this season. The fertilizing substances have been lying dormant in the soil for the want of water to render them soluble or to hold them in solution, and this year the conditions have been favorable for promoting the changes, chemical and mechanical, necessary for planted food to be made available.

Owing to the dry weather the past three years it has been difficult to conduct experiments with manures, and reach anything like reliable results. Hundreds of farmers have been misled, and have condemned as worthless, manurial substances which had positive value, but which needed the usual meteorological agencies to render them assimilable. Farm dung and stable manures, as well as chemical fertilizers, have not exerted their full influence upon soils to which they have been applied, because of the absence of rain.

This season they have been thoroughly subjected to the action of water, and crops have been benefited by the dormant manurial agents applied two or three years ago. Manures are not lost when they do not act promptly, unless they are blown away by winds, or are washed into brooks in sudden and violent showers, which sometimes fall upon the baked earth in summer. If they remain in or upon the soil, favorable seasons, which are sure to come, will force them to give up to plants the food they contain, and the husbandman receives his returns in abundant crops.

The Farmer.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land he is the rightful exclusive owner of the land which he tills is by the constitution of nature, under a wholesome influence, and not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man, as the lord of the animate world. Of this great and powerful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion is his—his from centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected by a visible link, with those who preceded him and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labor. The roof that shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He spent in his boyhood beside the brook. Through the field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voices of Sabbath bell, which called his fathers and forefathers to the house of God, and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his children die, they will be laid. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words cannot paint them, gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountain of the heart; they are the life spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.

Lawn and Garden Plants.

The Irish yew is a beautiful evergreen for the centre of a bed of shrubbery, and the yucca or Adam's needle, when planted in rock work or in a large circle on the lawn, in rich loam, is an effective object, particularly lovely by moonlight.

It is also like, with narrow leaves, clustering near the ground and sending up stems from four to eight feet high, covered with large cream-colored, drooping, tulip-like blossoms in August or September. Plant about a dozen in a large circular mound, and they will give much satisfaction.

This plant was the pride of the old-time gardens, but, like the stately Lombardy poplar, has almost disappeared in these latter days, when the improved—or depraved, which?—taste has a tendency for novelties that are fast-fetched and don't bought.

Among other fine bedding plants and shrubs I must recommend strongly the crimson-crape myrtle and the new variety, pure white; the contrast is striking and effective. Also the new dwarf pomegranate—a hardy (in this region), free-blooming, rich-colored plant. I have seen some, with little red blossoms in very cold weather, bearing good crops of fruit in Southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore. The fruit is esteemed by some as a choice delicacy, but the plant is generally cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.—*American Farmer.*

The President's Message.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

Grants.

To all our subscribers sending us two dollars now, we will send the *Transcript* the remainder of the year free, and date their subscriptions from January 1st, 1874.

Address: E. Reynolds, Middletown, Del.

J. M. Wallingford, Esq. of Wilmington, is our authorized canvassing and collecting agent.

The President's Message.

President Grant's fourth annual message was transmitted to Congress on Monday. It is an unusually long document for the man of few words and enters into details more minutely than has heretofore been customary with our generally reticent military President. The tone of the message is in the main dignified and official. Nothing of a personal character is introduced into it. It does not even mention the fact that a Presidential Election was held this year. No time or space is wasted in introductions or prefaces, but after the usual and very proper acknowledgments of the Nation's thanks to Divine Providence for our peace and prosperity, it at once proceeds to a survey of our National affairs both at home and abroad.

"With the exception," says the President, "of the recent devastating fire, which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities, which often overtake nations; and, as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace."

The settlement of the Alabama claims by the treaty of Washington and the Geneva Tribunal is reviewed, and the nation congratulated upon the peaceful settlement of this long disputed question. The decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan Boundary question is referred to and the result of the arbitration made a source of congratulation to the Nation. Thanks are extended to the several powers and their representatives, who took part in these arbitrations, for the spirit and manner in which they discharged the trusts confided to them. The appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the proper distribution of the amount awarded by the Geneva Tribunal is strongly recommended.

"These decisions," continues the President, "leave the two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded."

It is next suggested that the actual line between Alaska and the British possessions be surveyed and marked by appropriate natural objects or monuments.

On the subject of the fisheries, the almost sole remaining bone of contention, the message states that the British Parliament and the Canadian provinces have passed laws to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and suggests similar legislation on the part of Congress. An appropriation in aid of American exhibitors at the great Vienna Exposition to be held next year is recommended, and also the commission of two vessels of war to transport articles sent from this country to the exhibition.

Allusion to the death of Juarez and the condition of Mexico is made, and sympathy expressed for that country in her efforts to maintain a republican form of government, and the appointment of a new commission to inquire into the depredations along the Rio Grande frontier, is deemed desirable.

The disturbed condition of Cuba is referred to and the belief suggested that it is owing to the retention of slavery; and the passage of laws by Congress to prevent American citizens, resident in Cuba, from building slaves, is recommended. The President thinks that the abolition of slavery in Cuba would be followed by a complete restoration of order and peace.

The failure of Venezuela to make provision for the collection of the "Venezuela Claims" is again brought to the attention of Congress, "for such action as may be deemed proper."

In view of the growing importance of our commercial relations with China and Japan the sending of four American gunboats to be stationed in each of those countries is urged, that our ambassadors may not be compelled to depend upon citizens of those countries for interpreters.

Some adequate provision for the relief of the distressed American seamen, and the establishment of a bureau to receive and forward to the proper authorities in foreign countries is urged.

I would recommend that no more legislation be had on the subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done, and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking fund established by law.

The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this is a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class, and the necessities of trade and commerce, convertible into gold, at par.

The attention of Congress is called to the recommendation of the Sec. of the Navy, stating that "unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers."

Under the head of Post Office Department the message recommends the authorizing of such liberal contracts for carrying the mails as will enable certain American steamship companies to continue the existence of their lines.

Reference is made to a former recommendation by the President for the abolition of the franking privilege, and suggestions made that if Congress will not abolish it, they will at least so modify it as "to correct its glaring and costly abuses." The President also calls the attention of Congress to the recommendations of the Post-Master General for the establishment of a Postal Telegraph.

In regard to the "Ku Klux Laws" the President says:

Detailed statements of the disturbances through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney General, and though those have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effects of those enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of these rights, guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence, but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment, by all classes of persons, of those rights to which they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent or organizations whose objects are by unlawful means, to interfere with their rights. I look with confidence to the time, not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishments to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations.

Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquillize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy, I am disposed, as my sense of justice will permit, to give these applications a favorable consideration; but any action therein is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with rigor such acts, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than I, that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

Taking a census in 1875 is suggested, without, however, a reappointment of Congressional representation under it.

The condition of affairs in Utah is spoken of as "very unsatisfactory," and that Territory is said to "hold a position of hostility to the Government."

The President recommends a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law—the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it—as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

After a reference to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Centennial Commission the President closes his message with a homily on his hobby:

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the Civil Service of the country, through the defective mode of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office, and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible efficiency in the civil service of the Government, but I will not neglect the direct action necessary to remove the cause of the abuses, and I hope that the experience of the past

year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service, for all time, a practical, method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employees.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1873.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—The December Number of this excellent magazine came to us about a week since, but owing to a press of business we have not, hitherto, had an opportunity to give it that careful perusal which was necessary to enable us to give to our readers our opinion of its contents. It opens with an illustrated paper entitled "New Ways in the Old Dominion," which gives the reader an insight into the condition of the affairs of Virginia under the new regime. Following this is "A Peep at the Bird Shops of New York," with two illustrations. The second chapter of Dr. Holland's splendid story, "Arthur Bonnicastle," comes next. This is a capital serial well worth above the price of the magazine. Some "Stories of the Irish Smugglers," by James Anthony Froude, will be found exceedingly interesting, particularly at this time when the contest between that illustrious historian and Father Burke, the Irish Champion, has made everything connected with the history of Ireland of special interest.

"The Demons of the Shadow" recounts many of the superstitions which have haunted the minds of the ignorant and credulous in all ages. In an article titled "A Trap with Tyndal" an anonymous writer gives an account of a tramp through the wilds of the Swiss Mountains in company with the old Positivists. Mrs. Oliphant concludes her story, "At His Gates," and Miss Hopkins gives us an account of "One of Miss Widgey's Evenings." Several pretty poems are interspersed through the volume, lending it an additional charm. SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is one of the very best and most interesting literary magazines of this country. The subscription price is \$4.00 a year, and for this the subscriber gets a large amount of excellent reading unsurpassed in any periodical. It is published by Messrs. Scribner & Co. 654 Broadway, New York.

Proceedings of Congress.

The third session of the forty-second Congress met at noon on Monday, a quorum of both houses being present. The President's message was read and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Willis B. Machen of Kentucky, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Garrett Davis, was sworn in. Several bills were introduced, one granting a pension of \$2,000 to the widow of Gen. Meade, and one by Mr. Sumner to strike from the army register and regimental colors all allusions to the battles of the late war. Mr. Sumner asked to take up his supplementary civil rights bill for immediate action, which was objected to. Bills were introduced into both houses for the relief of the Boston sufferers, permitting importations of building material free of duty.

In the House, Messrs. Esty, of Mass. Hawley, of Conn. Dodd, of Ohio, and Beck, of Ga., members elected to fill vacancies, were sworn in. A resolution, offered by Mr. Dawes, was adopted unanimously to record the appreciation of Congress of the eminent services and personal purity of Horace Greeley, and the sad impression created by his death, following a keen family bereavement. The resolution was subsequently adopted with equal unanimity by the Senate. Mr. Banks tendered his resignation from the committee on foreign affairs, because of his opposition to the policy of the Administration, but the House refused to accept it. Speaker Blaine, Mr. Cox in the chair, moved an investigation of the Oakes-Ames charges of bribery and corruption, made during the late canvass in portions of the public press against the Speaker and others, members, senators and cabinet officers. The motion was adopted unanimously, except Mr. Archer of Maryland, who opposed investigations so early in the session, and said that in this case particularly the matter had been tried by a higher tribunal, and the American people had spoken upon it. The resignation of Hon. Ulysses Mercur of Pa. was presented, to take effect from date. The pension bill appropriating \$30,480,000, and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills were reported, and referred to committees of the whole as the special order for Wednesday next. A bill was also introduced to reduce the number of internal revenue officers.

There was no business transacted in the Senate on Tuesday. In the House, Mr. Boreman, of Louisiana, was sworn in. Bills were introduced to repeal the stamp act on checks and sight drafts; allowing drawback on shipbuilding material; regulating the pay of female clerks, &c. Mr. Swann presented a memorial for the relief of Jas. McPhail and others, of Baltimore. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his authority for increasing the issue of currency in October last. Mr. Beck was, at his own request, excused from the credit mobilier investigation, as he had made statements in the canvass incompatible with his serving. Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, was appointed in his place. A bill was reported from the committee on naval affairs for the construction of ten more steam vessels of war. An amendment was offered that not less than five should be built in private yards. There was some debate on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said the government navy yards were equal to the construction; that experience had taught that vessels of the government constructed in private yards were worthless, and that the master should be left to the Secretary of the Navy. The House adjourned without action on the matter.

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The committee appointed at the May term to visit the almshouse, report finding the same in a very satisfactory condition in all its departments, and the wants of the inmates carefully provided for, both in the same and in the almshouse.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) JAS. C. AINS, Foreman.

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On Monday morning, the 16th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried in the cemetery.

On Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried in the cemetery.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried in the cemetery.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried in the cemetery.

On Friday morning, the 20th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried in the cemetery.

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On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried in the cemetery.

On Monday morning, the 9th inst., the Sheriff took the body of a man named John Smith, who had been found dead in the street, and brought it to the County Jail, where it was kept until the 31st inst., when it was buried

The Middletown Transcript
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
Edward Reynolds.
TERMS:—\$1.00 a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Advertisements of 10 lines or less will be inserted twice for \$1.00, and 25 cents for each additional insertion. Business cards, \$10 per year. One-quarter of a column, 3 months, \$8; 6 months, \$15; one year, \$25. One-half of a column, 3 months, \$14; 6 months, \$20; one year, \$30. One column, one year, \$100. Business Locals, to cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Obituaries charged for at regular advertising rates.

News of the Week.

Monday Dec. 2nd.

Governor Lewis, of Alabama, on Saturday sent to the President a letter, in which he officially communicated with the body in session at the Capitol. There are thus two rival legislatures in Alabama, each claiming legality and each under gubernatorial recognition. Last Saturday a detachment of the Seventh United States Cavalry marched to within twenty yards of the Capitol and bivouacked, causing, by this proceeding, intense excitement among the citizens, which however was somewhat allayed on it being announced that the troops were only intended as a "posse comitatus," and would not interfere in any way with either branch of the Legislature. How well this promise will be kept remains to be seen.

President Thiers accepted on Saturday the resignation of M. Lefevre, Minister of the Interior. All the other ministers have offered their resignations but the President has refused to accept them. Thiers is reported to be on the eve of resignation, and much uneasiness prevails in France.

Hon. Horace Greeley, the eminent journalist, died at ten minutes before seven o'clock on Friday evening November 20th at the residence of Dr. George Choate, near Pleasantville, N. Y. after a severe illness from nervous prostration accompanied by his recent domestic afflictions and the bitter disappointment caused by his defeat in the late Presidential election.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million dollars in bonds each Wednesday, and to sell one million gold each Thursday during the month of December.

The weather, both on Saturday and yesterday, was extremely cold in Washington city, with high winds prevailing. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is frozen, and ice has formed in the Potomac river, which, it was expected, would be closed last night.

The epidemic prevailed extensively in and around Galveston, Texas, that it greatly interfered with the movement of cotton and other merchandise.

Tuesday Dec. 3d.

Balloting for United States Senator continued in the North Carolina Legislature, yesterday, but no result was reached. Both Vance and Merrimon having been withdrawn by their friends, the Conservatives made no other nomination, and their votes were scattered among several different persons, while the Republicans continued to vote for John Pood.

Two meetings of the French Cabinet, each of long duration, were held on Sunday. The situation was fully deliberated upon, and finally M. Thiers' good is retained in the presidency, if the Ministers who had offered their resignations would withdraw them, and the latter consented to the proposal.

Congress met yesterday and there being a quorum of both houses present they at once proceeded to business. A synopsis of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The fall in the case of the women, Woodhull and Claflin, confined in the Ludlow-street jail, New York, was yesterday reduced to twenty-five hundred dollars each, and they were liberated.

Four hundred and fifty men were discharged from the navy-yard at Portsmouth, Va. last Saturday, among them some of the best.

Wednesday Dec. 4th.

Dispatches from Paris say that the determination of President Thiers and his Cabinet to remain in the Government has had the effect of allaying all feelings of uncertainty, that the agitation has ceased and the country is calm.

The contest in the North Carolina Legislature for United States Senator resulted, yesterday, in the election of Judge Merrimon by a vote of 87 to 50. The whole Republican vote was cast for Merrimon.

The remains of Mr. Greeley were, on Tuesday, taken from the residence of Mr. Sinclair, where he died, and placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, New York, where they lay in state, and during the day and evening they were visited by nearly 40,000 people.

The Mohic Indians have massacred all the settlers on Link River. There are eighty warriors in the field, and only thirty-five soldiers from Fort Klamath to fight them.

Thursday Dec. 5th.

The Electoral Colleges of the various States met, yesterday, according to law to cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. The vote of Maryland was thrown for T. A. Hendricks of Indiana and B. G. Brown of Missouri. The vote of New York was cast for Grant and Wilson, and the negro, Fred. Douglass selected to "carry the news to Hiram."

The funeral of Horace Greeley took place in New York, yesterday, and was attended by many of the most prominent and distinguished persons in the nation, and the remains of the great editor were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of people.

The Legislature of Virginia met in annual session, yesterday, a quorum of both houses being present. Gov. Walker's Message was received and read.

James Anthony Froude is said to be ill in New York, and unable to lecture.

Friday Dec. 6th.

The election of the Committee of thirty in the French National Assembly, yesterday, resulted unfavorably to the President, and the most intense excitement is the consequence, and fighting is expected. Marshal McMahon controls the army, but will act only in obedience to orders from the assembly. Should fighting occur German re-occupation is sure.

A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. yesterday, near Harrisburg, causing the death of five persons and seriously injuring several more.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, can walk only with the aid of crutches and a servant, and doesn't leave the house except on pleasant days. The Khedive of Egypt proposes to make the Nile navigable by removing the cataracts.

FARMS FOR SALE!!

Conveniently located near Railroads, Rivers and Canals; of excellent soils, generally well improved, and sold on reasonable terms.

No. 1.—1-1/2 Rowan farm, situated 1 mile from Hickory, where, in the country, this is a very productive farm, containing 300 acres; buildings good and large; about 10,000 peach trees, in good bearing condition; also Peas, Apples, Grapes and Berries; this farm will pay an annual rent of \$2000, being very productive, convenient and home-like; sold only on account of the affliction of the owner's wife, and terms will be made accommodating.

No. 2.—George Vandegrift farm, situated on the Christiana creek, six miles from the city of Wilmington, very healthy and pleasant location, 107 acres of excellent soil, both for grazing, trucking and grain; there is a good landing on the farm; buildings good, with barn 70 feet by 25, lying high, and commanding a full view of the city of Wilmington; this would be a commendable farm to purchasers as it is so convenient to the growing and manufacturing city, with almost hourly communication with same; Terms and price to suit the times.

No. 3.—A beautiful farm of 150 acres, elegant large buildings; located and surrounded by farms of C. Corbit, Barney Reynolds and Geo. Tybony. 14 miles from station on Delaware City Road; beautiful location and convenient to the principal points; soil cannot be beat for natural quality, in a good state of cultivation; Price \$10,000—very low.

No. 4.—House in Middletown, containing 3 large rooms down stairs, new, with 21 acres of land attached; price \$2000—low.

No. 5.—Two dwellings on Broad street, new and nicely furnished; large lot, with stall; price \$1500 each; could not be built for the money.

No. 6.—Three Building lots and Houses, give us a call and we can tell you.

No. 7.—A farm of 2 miles from Middletown and 1 from Mount Pleasant; 220 acres; good buildings; all clear; 10,000 peach trees, some now in their prime, and others coming in; also spring also Peas and Apples; this is an exceptional paying farm, and possession can be had if required, next spring, and must be sold, as the owner has left the State; this is a good investment and will pay for itself in three years, if successfully handled.

No. 8.—A splendid farm of 200 acres, one mile from St. Georges, all tillable, excellent quality; 45 acres in peaches; large pear orchard, with Blackberries, Raspberries and Apples; also medicinal herbs of many kinds; this is a splendid property, highly improved and producing abundant crops.

No. 9.—A farm of 107 acres, one mile from McDonough, adjoining land of George W. Kvaner, known as the "Grove Higgins Farm"; buildings fair; 40 acres in peach trees and 5 acres in apples, all in bearing. This is a very desirable residence. Terms accommodating.

No. 10.—A farm two miles from St. Georges, lying on the north side of the canal, 4 miles from the station, containing 100 acres; six bedded enclosures; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 11.—A farm of 111 acres, adjoining No. 5, with which it will compare favorably. These farms will be sold jointly or separately.

No. 12.—A farm of 550 acres, on Bullock's Manor, known as the "Shaver property"; the best soil on the peninsula. This is a good chance for a man of means.

No. 13.—A farm of 165 acres, within two miles of Middletown, and 1 mile from the station, containing 100 acres; six bedded enclosures; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 14.—A farm of 145 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 15.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 16.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

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No. 18.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

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No. 22.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 23.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 24.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 25.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 26.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

No. 27.—A farm of 125 acres, situated in Appomattock Hundred, two miles from Townsville, on the Delaware railroad; buildings good; 20,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the "Alston property."

GREAT Reduction!!

W. M. KENNARD & CO.

WILL COMMENCE

THEIR

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

ON

MONDAY,

NOVEMBER 25,

AND

CONTINUE IT

UNTIL

Everything

OF A FALL

AND

WINTER NATURE

IS SOLD.

AS THE STOCK

IS

Still Large

THE

Reduction in Price

WILL BE

GREAT

SO AS TO

INSURE

THEIR

EARLY SALE.

STRIP SATTEENS, 37 1/2 former price 50c

SILK STRIP JAPANESE, 50 " 75c

SATTEENS, 37 1/2 " 50c

WOOL EMPRESS POPLINS, 40 " 87c

CLOTH SHADES POPLIN, 40 " 87c

CLOTH SHADES MERINOES, \$1.00 " \$1.00

CLOTH SHADES CASHMERE, \$1.00 " \$1.00

SILK SPANGLINES, 95 " \$1.25

WOOL SERGES, 75 " \$1.00

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, 50 " \$1.00

And a large line of plain and Fancy Dress at 25 cents, many reduced from 37 1/2 c.

306 MARKET ST.

Wilmington,

DELAWARE.

Nov. 30—17.

NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Just received and to be sold at low Prices for Cash.

DRESS GOODS AND NOTIONS,

CLOTHS & CASIMERES

KERSEYS AND SATINETTS

BLANKETS AND COVERLIDS,

MENS' AND BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING,

BUFFALO ROBES and FURS,

HATS AND CAPS—HORSE COVERS,

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

GUNS and PISTOLS,

Gun Tubes, Gun Wads, Gun Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Game Bags and other Goods usually kept in a country store.

All persons are politely requested to give us a call and examine our Stock and prices.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.

Oct. 26—17. Middletown, Del.

SEE! SEE!!

HEAVY BOOTS from \$2.50 and Upwards.

FINE " " 2.25 " " 3.00.

GENUINE KID GLOVES, 50 cts. to \$1.00.

WOMENS AND CHILDRENS SHOES, at GRADES and PRICES.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

LARGE VARIETY OF CASSIMERES,

LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,

BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLIN,

WOOL and COTTON FLANNELS,

GOOD INGRAIN CARPET, 60 to 65 cts.

GOOD HEMP CARPET, 30 to 35 cts.

WHITE and GRAY BLANKETS,

LAP ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS,

LARGE ARCHED LOOKING GLASSES,

INSERTING and EMBROID.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS.

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES.

FULL LINE OF

Notions, Hardware and Queensware.

As good a Sewing Machine as in the market; much below the usual price; every one warranted for five years, for sale and to hire on easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.

G. W. W. NATHAN.

Oct. 19—17.

GREAT NORTH AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES

100,000 Prime Peach Trees.

All builded on stock grown from natural seed. The above stock contains some new and desirable varieties that cannot be obtained elsewhere this season.

300,000 Apple Trees.

Standard and Dwarf, two and three years old, largely of early varieties, and of Southern winter or keeping apples. Fruit growers would do well to turn their attention to the cultivation of early Apples. The early varieties grow and fruit well everywhere on the Peninsula; they are three times as many crates as the late season, and command high prices in the market. All who plant peach orchards should not fail to plant the ground with early apples at 24 feet apart with peaches between, each way—37 apple and 112 peach trees to the acre. Peach trees, alone at 20 feet each way 100 per acre. Before the peach trees are one half done the apples are in profitable bearing; the apple, with last about 50 years, in 1871 when the late Early peaches sold in New York for from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per crate, the early apples sold readily at same price for \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate; the apples producing three times as many crates as the late season, and when the peach orchard is done and gone the planter has the ground occupied with a good and profitable orchard, which in most cases will outlive the planter. I have a large stock of standard and Dwarf Pears, Early Richmond and other Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Haskins and other Raspberries, Blackberries in variety, Strawberries in variety, Concord, Villard and Imperial Apples, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, Roses etc., suitable for farm and yards. Cemeteries, etc. Hot-house plants—can furnish all kinds of trees and plants usually found in any first class establishment. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention—write for catalogue. Hiram Deel, Esq., is my authorized agent at Middletown, Del. all orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

RANDOLPH PETERS,

June 1—0m. Wilmington, Del.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved Cucumber Wood Pump.

TASTEFUL, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The Best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales and will outlast any other. For sale by Builders everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Mfrs.

506 Commerce St. Philada., Pa.

For Sale by J. R. FENIMORE & CO., Agents, Middletown, Delaware.

Oct. 12—17.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES!

MRS. JOHN RICHANAN, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, devotes special attention to the treatment of Diseases of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

She has been 30 years in active practice and cured over 30,000 cases of Disease, peculiar to Women.

She solicits difficult cases, and generally considered incurable cases, and guarantees a cure and speedy cure.

Irregularities, can be procured at her office, or sent by mail, \$5.00 per box. Ladies afflicted, please call upon, or address

Mrs. J. RICHANAN, M. D.,

514 PINE ST. PHIL., Pa.

Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Visit J. RICHANAN, M. D.,

Oct. 19 1872—17.

MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE,

Conveniently located, near Railroads and Rivers. Well generally good and well improved. Terms very reasonable. Prices constant to suit.

No. 1.—A tract containing two hundred acres, about 80 of which is under cultivation. Buildings small; timber principally white oak and chestnut. Very cheap.

No. 2.—A farm situated about two and a half miles from Masses—the junction of the Kent Co. and Q. A. and K. R. A., and contains about two hundred acres, mostly woodland, there being but seventy-five acres arable; good make good farming, and fruit land with peaches, making. Price \$200 per acre.

No. 3.—A farm immediately adjoining Messes Junction, containing 150 acres, in a high state of cultivation; splendid three year old state of cultivation; splendid orchard and small fruit; buildings excellent. This farm will compare with any in the neighborhood; produced 20 bushels wheat per acre this year. Price \$100 per acre.

No. 4.—A farm of 324 acres, located in a pleasant neighborhood in Queen Anne's Co., Md. within two miles of Millington, a fine road to the Q. A. & K. R. R., being about three miles to Philadelphia, and only three-fourths of a mile from a point where time can be delivered on the Railroad, 224 acres of same is fine arable land; produces from 30 to 50 bushels corn and 15 to 20 bushels wheat per acre, balance is well wooded; timber, which would pay one-fourth of the purchase money. Price \$12,000.00.

No. 5.—A tract containing 500 acres, mostly woodland, about 220 acres of it under cultivation; buildings good; would make an excellent farm, and sell at a very low figure, or lease for ninety-nine years.

No. 6.—A farm of about 125 acres, within a mile of Messes Junction, very pleasantly located, in a good state of cultivation and well adapted to the growth of grain and fruit; this is a rare chance, if belonging to several parties who are anxious to sell.

No. 7.—A farm of 92 acres, within two miles of Lambson's Station, on the Kent County R. R., immediately adjoining the village of Chester, and about two miles from Crumpton, on the Chester river, making it a very desirable location; the land is very productive. Buildings are a good comfortable dwelling. Stabling, and all necessary outbuildings, and a well equipped shop, all pleasantly located in the town. Price \$70.00 per acre. This property sold for \$10.00 5 years ago.

No. 8.—A splendid farm situated about half mile from Millington, Kent County, Md., on the Q. A. & K. R. R., being about three hours ride from Philadelphia; contains 200 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; fine Peach orchard full bearing, and several acres in Strawberries; buildings splendid; party anxious to sell on account of ill health, and offers rare inducements. This is a very good place, and can be bought low.

No. 9.—A farm of 220 acres, immediately adjoining Morris Station on the Townsend Branch R. R., is good, well soil, mostly arable, in fair state of cultivation; buildings ordinary; will sell very low.

No. 10.—A tract of 200 acres, in Delaware, three miles from Vandyke's Station, on the Townsend Branch R. R., mostly woodland, small portion cleared; would make an excellent farm; several fine live in Baltimore, and would sell cheap.

No. 11.—A fine farm of 250 acres, all arable, located in Queen Anne's County, Md. three and a half miles of Millington, on the Q. A. & K. R. R., and three miles from a wharf on Chester river; excellent will deliver time at a point not more than one and a half miles distant; large Peach orchard; buildings new. This is a very desirable place, in a pleasant neighborhood. Price low.

No. 12.—Comprises 25 acres, located 21 miles from Messes Station, just off Sandrat, and within three miles from navigation and although a large farm has not been made land on it, buildings complete, mostly under bridge fence; house and outbuildings, 2500 trees. This is one of the best farms in Kent county, and will sell very low.

No. 13.—Contains 340 acres, situated 3 miles from Lambson Station on the Kent Co. R. R., 12 from Crumpton, on Chester river, and 8 from Crumpton, on the Kent Co. R. R.; buildings complete, fencing good, and land in good state of cultivation; usual crop of corn is 3,000 bush. Price 62 per acre. For further particulars address or call on

S. W. BRYER.

Sept. 21—0m. Kent Co., Md.

Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

New Career County, October 19th, 1872.

Upon the application of Samuel Segars, Administrator of said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator do forthwith give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted with forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of the Register of the County of New Castle, at New Castle, in New Castle County, on or before the day and year above written.

E. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased, should present the same duly attested to the Administrator on or before October 19th, 1872, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and

